

State Wde News

Matters of Interest Here and There Over South Carolina.

Standing by his Friends.

A great many folks commended Governor Blease for cutting off the IFactory Inspectors last year, and at the same time commended him for "taking care of his friends." Green and Creighton at a salary of \$200 and \$100 a month with nothing to do. If one was right how do you make the other right?—Abbeville Medium.

A General Assembly of Ashleys.

"If the people of the State would send down to Columbia a general assembly composed of Josh Ashleys we would have a general assembly worth having." From the Associated Press report of the governor's speech at Anderson last Saturday.

We would have a General Assembly that would be unanimously opposed to child labor legislation or other legislation for the improvement of conditions in the mill villages. We would have a General Assembly exactly to the taste of those cotton mill presidents opposed to all legislation, having to do with hours of labor, factory inspection and in any way limiting or regulating the authority of the mill corporations over their employees.

Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the records of nine or ten years ago when labor legislation relating to the cotton mills was pending and union labor in South Carolina was urging its passage will find that Representative Josh Ashley was a right hand man of those cotton mill presidents who were strenuously exerting themselves to block it.—The State.

Censured by the Doctors.

Columbia, April 17.—The action of Governor Blease in vetoing an appropriation of \$4,000 for the purchase of diphtheria anti-toxin and in vetoing the bill for the medical inspection of school children was sharply criticised by President J. W. Kervey in his address today before the South Carolina Medical association.

"The governor," said Dr. Kervey, "would casually approve of spending \$1,000,000 for not essential additions to the state house, while in the next breath he ruthlessly vetoes an appropriation of a paltry \$4,000 for the purchase of diphtheria anti toxin to save the lives of hundreds of poor men's children who without its administration must perish."

The governors veto of the medical inspection bill was characterized as "a most deplorable instance of demagogic appeal to the masses."

Two physicians, Dr. Kervey declared, had by their vote helped to sustain the governor's veto of this measure, a thing that was "humiliating to a devoted profession, and in the face of the unanimous desire of the South Carolina Medical association."

A Farmer Hoodood.

Greenville, April 16.—Local peace authorities are making strenuous efforts to locate Mme. Stella DuRant, a clairvoyant of unusual ability, who has been unravelling the mysterious for local residents for a month or more. The "madame" did a rushing business until Saturday, and on that day she had a call from W. D. Vaughn, a well-to-do farmer, living near the city. Mr. Vaughn was much impressed with the clairvoyant's methods and in giving a "sitting" to the farmer she told him that on his place in a certain spot was buried a chest containing several thousands, and for the sum of \$100 the madame offered to give him information as to the "exact spot where the box was buried. She first told the farmer many things about his life and experience, even calling him by name the minute he came into the room. All this so impressed

Vaughan that he readily forked over the \$100 in ten \$10 bills, whereupon the clairvoyant asked until Monday to give the information, stating it would be necessary to stay in trance for six or seven hours, during which period she would draw a map of the location where the money might be found. The farmer allowed her to keep the money, and when he called today for the map the madame had departed for parts unknown.

Vaughan made his complaint to the police, and now the force is hunting the woman with small chances of locating her.

So. Carolinian at Charlotte.

I am 79 years old, have been married three times, have 19 living children—the youngest four years old—have never been sick in bed a day in my life and had as soon have Teddy as Cole Blease," said Mr. S. P. Blankenship as he shook hands for the first time with a young citizen of the community as they were introduced across the wide counter in the office of Clerk of the Court C. C. Moore, says the Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

"A pretty complete story isn't it?" he chuckled.

"Yes, a pretty complete story, but you needn't have added that about Cole Blease, for you wouldn't be mistaken," was the reply of the stranger.

"Ah! things," continued the youthful patriarch. "Everything. Even the clothes we wear, the preaching we hear, the lives we live, everything. Even the schools and the way of teaching. When I first came to Charlotte 69 or 70 years ago there were not three stores here and this morning as I came up town one of those long waisted cars came right down the street. It looked good, too I'd like to ride on it."

Mr. Blankenship is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Z. V. Kendrick, of South Boulevard, and will doubtless take the trip to Mount Holly on the interurban before returning to Cole Blease's state.

Defies Supreme Court.

Columbia, April 18.—As published some days ago, proceedings have been brought by the attorney general against W. E. Greene, magistrate at Sandy Springs, Anderson county, appointed March 3, 1911; S. E. Whitten, magistrate at Pendleton, Anderson county, appointed February 23, 1912; W. T. Chamblee, magistrate at Rock Mill Township, Anderson county, appointed February 28, 1911; S. A. Young, magistrate at Iva, Anderson county, appointed February 27, 1911. The complaint in each case alleges that the appointments of these magistrates were illegal in that they were made without the recommendation of the delegation and have never been submitted to the Senate for approval and never approved by the Senate.

All of the above cases are set for hearing before the Supreme court on April 23, a rule to show cause having been issued against the above named parties by Chief Justice Gary on the application of the Attorney General, and made returnable before the Supreme Court on April 23.

PLEASE DETINANT

"It don't make any difference to me whether the Supreme Court sustains my appointments of magistrates or not," said the governor this morning when told of the quo warranto proceedings which had been brought against his appointees. "I most assuredly will not appoint any others in their places and if the Court turns my appointees out I will immediately reappoint every one of them, and if they are not allowed to serve nobody else will. I will not recognize the Senators so called, Spartanburg and Anderson, personally, politically or otherwise, and if the Supreme Court decrees otherwise I will be much surprised."

Scholarships are Offered.

The South Carolina division, United Daughters of Confederacy, offers the following two scholarships, available for use September 1, 1912:

First a scholarship at Winthrop college, Rock Hill, with board and tuition, worth \$104.

Second, a partial scholarship at the Confederate Home college, Charleston, valued at \$50. (This means that the institution will deduct \$50 from the regular board and tuition fee for the student who wins the scholarship.)

The following is the requirements: All applicants for these scholarships must be at least 16 years of age, be able to enter the freshman class of Winthrop or Confederate Home college; must pledge themselves to complete the four years' course offered by the division; must present a certificate stating that their family cannot afford to pay for their education; must be the daughter or lineal descendant of a Confederate veteran of honorable record (in case of equal attainments offered preference will be given daughters of widows of Confederate soldiers), and must send a letter of indorsement from a president of a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina.

Applications with all indorsements must be filed not later than June 15, 1912, with Miss Armida Moses, member in charge of applications, Sumter, S. C.

BALD HEADS NOT WANTED.

Baldness is too Generally Considered a Sign of Advanced Age.

A bald-headed person does not have an equal chance with one blessed with a healthy head of hair, because baldness is too generally accepted as an indication of age. Many large corporations have established an age limit, and refuse to take men over 25 years of age as new employees.

Probably 65 per cent of bald-headed people may regain a good head of healthy hair if they will follow our advice and accept our offer. We have a remedy that we positively guarantee to grow hair on any head unless the roots of the hair are entirely dead, their follicles closed, and the scalp has become glazed and shiny. We want people to try this remedy at our risk, with the distinct understanding that unless it does exactly what we claim it will, and gives satisfaction in every respect, we shall make no charge for the remedy used during the trial.

We know exactly what we are talking about, and with this offer back of our statements no one should scoff, doubt our word, or hesitate to put our remedy to an actual test.

We want every one in Pickens who is suffering from any scalp or hair trouble, dandruff, falling hair, or baldness to try our Rexall "33" Hair Tonic. We want them to use it regularly—say until three bottles have been used—and if it does not eradicate dandruff, cleanse and refresh the scalp, tighten the hair in its roots, and grow new hair, we will return every cent paid us for the remedy for the mere asking. There is no formality expected, and we exact no obligation from the user whatever.

We are established right here in Pickens, and make this offer with a full understanding that our business success entirely depends upon the sort of treatment we accord our customers, and we would not dare make the above offer unless we were positively certain that we could substantiate it in every particular. Remember, you can obtain Rexall Remedies in this community only at our store.—The Rexall Store, Pickens Drug Co.

A Battle "Scared" Vet.

"Well, what was the bloodiest battle you were ever in? Where did the battle take place?" "Gettysburg, sir—Pickett's charge. The balls flew like hailstones, and—'Why didn't you get behind a tree?' 'Get behind a tree! Get behind a tree! Why, there wasn't trees enough for the officers.'"

1,350 SOULS IN WATERY GRAVE

When Titanic, Largest Ship Afloat, Plunges into Giant Iceberg off Newfoundland Coast

New York, April 18.—How the White Star Liner Titanic, the largest ship afloat, sank off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland on Monday morning last carrying to their death 1,601 of the 2,310 persons aboard, was told to the world in all its awful details for the first time tonight with the arrival in New York of the Cunard liner Carpathia bearing the exhausted survivors of the catastrophe. Of the great facts standing out from the chaotic account of the tragedy, these are the most salient:

The death list has increased rather than decreased. Six persons died after being rescued.

The list of prominent persons lost stands as previously reported.

Practically every woman and child, with the exception of those women who refused to leave their husbands, were saved. Among these last was Mrs. Isidore Straus.

The survivors on the lifeboats saw the lights on the stricken Titanic glimmer to the last, heard her band playing and saw the doomed hundreds on her deck and heard their groans and cries when the vessel sank.

Accounts vary as to the extent of the disaster on board.

Not only was the Titanic tearing through the April night to her doom with every ounce of steam crowded on, but she was under orders from the general offices of the line to make all the speed of which she was capable. This was the statement made tonight by J. H. Moody, a quarter master of the vessel and helmsman on the night of the disaster. He said the ship was making 21 knots an hour and the officers were striving to live up to the orders to smash the record.

"It was close to midnight," said Moody, "and I was on the bridge with the second officer who was in command. Suddenly he shouted 'port your helm,' I did so but it was too late. We struck the submerged portion of the berg."

Of the many accounts given by the passengers most agreed that the shock when the Titanic struck the iceberg, although ripping her great sides like a giant can opener, did not greatly jar the entire vessel for the blow was a glancing one along her side. The accounts also agree substantially that when the passengers were taken off on the lifeboats there was no serious panic and that many wished "to remain on board the Titanic," believing it to be unsinkable.

Sensational rumors told by hysterical passengers who would not give their names said that Capt. Smith had killed himself on the bridge; that the chief engineer had taken his life and that three Italians were shot in the struggle for the boats. These rumors could not be confirmed in the early confusion attendant on the landing of the survivors.

Ripped from stem to engine room by the great mass of ice she struck amidships, the Titanic's side was laid open as if by a gigantic can opener. She quickly listed to starboard and a shower of ice on to the forecastle deck. Shortly before she sank she broke in two abaft the engine room, and as she disappeared beneath the water the explosion of air caused two explosions which were plainly heard by the survivors adrift. A moment more and the Titanic had gone to her doom with the fate of hundreds grouped on the after deck. To the survivors they were visible to the last and their cries and moans were pitiable.

RAPID RISE.

"A man came to town the other day and he hadn't been here more than twenty-four hours before everybody was looking up to him." "How did that happen?" "He got a contract to paint the flagstaff on our tallest building."

DANGER OF CATHOLICISM

Some Interesting Facts as to the Practices and Power of Rome Her Influence and Strength in America

There are various opinions as to the influence and power of the Roman Catholic church on the social, political, moral and religious life of the people of the United States. Some do not think they will ever dominate or, to any extent, control these questions, while others, and quite a number of the leading and thinking men of America, are alarmed over the inroads they are making on our institutions and fear that in the coming future the iron heel of the Pope will be upon the neck of the American people.

We herewith give a few extracts from the pen of the men who have studied the question and who are in position to speak with some degree of knowledge. From "Plain Truth," published in Arkansas, the following is taken:

THE NEW CARDINALS IN AMERICA

News dispatches tell us that at Rome, when the Pope gave the new made American and English cardinals the red hats, they each took the regulation Roman oath to obey the Pope in all things, then kissed his foot, and then he gave them red hats and made them "princes of the church." The Pope was carried around on a bedecked throne, carried on the shoulders of his servants, he is so "humble and Christ-like."

Then the Pope sent "his blessings to the American people," as if they had asked him for the favor!

Then the new cardinals, all Irish, began to blow and boom the "home coming." In Boston and New York the military formed an "escort," in imitation of Pagan kingly glory, to attend the red-robed, red-hatted, religious-political Pope-made "princes" to the cathedrals.

In London, simultaneously the new cardinal had a tremendous procession to Westminster cathedral, the first time such a thing has been permitted since the reformation.

In Boston it is Cardinal O'Connell, in New York Cardinal Farley, in London Cardinal Bourne, all Irish.

The Pope is flaunting the red flag of Popery in the faces of Protestantism and the American and English constitutions and flags.

We have told our readers how the president, vice-president, Speaker Clark, ex-Speaker Cannon, ex-President Roosevelt and Chief Justice White all bowed to Rome together last June in Baltimore to eulogize Cardinal Gibbons in red hat and robes.

What does all this mean? That both England and America are being Romanized, and government officials in both countries are bending the knee to Rome for votes.

It is a betrayal of religious and political liberty, for every one of these officials knows that Romanism is a sworn enemy of both.

The constitution of the United States prohibits the reception of any title of nobility, by any citizen of this country, from any foreign prince, potentate or power, and yet here are these Roman cardinals in red togas, conferred by the Pope, who considers himself the world's political and ecclesiastical lord and master, calling themselves "princes of the church," with parades, processions and military escorts, defying our constitution and insulting this republic.

Something is going to happen in America.

HOW THEY REGARD OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"In America was born the free school system, and from the date of its birth in 1693 to the present, it has been the means of giving to this nation its most renowned statesmen, jurists, patriots, agriculturists, teachers and divines."

But against this most sacred product of American liberty, Rome lifts her unholy hands. Against her schools she hurls

her worst anathemas. But it is our purpose in these chapters to let the Roman Catholic church speak for itself. Its language is plain and needs no interpretation.

"These public schools are devouring fire-pits of destruction. They ought to go back to the devil, whence they came."—The Freeman's Journal.

"If your son or daughter is attending a state school, you may be sure that you are violating your duty as a Catholic parent and conducting to the everlasting despair and anguish of your child as if you could take your oath of it. Take them out. Let him never know how to write his name rather than become the bound and chained slave of Satan.—The Shepherd of the Valley.

The common schools of this country are sinks of moral pollution and nurseries of hell."—Chicago Tablet.

"The public school system is a swindle on the people, an outrage on justice, a foul disgrace in matters of morals, and should be abolished forthwith."—N. Y. Tablet.

"The hideous fetish, called the public school, is only an ugly idol after all."—Colorado Catholic.

"It will be a glorious day for Roman Catholics in this country when under the laws of justice and morality, our school system shall be shivered to pieces."—Catholic Telegraph.

"Unless you suppress the public school system, it will prove the damnation of this country."—Father Walker.

"I frankly confess that the Catholics stand before the country as enemies of the public schools."—Father Phelan.

"The duty of all loyal, God-fearing Christian men (Roman Catholics) then, I repeat it, is to make common cause against this common foe."—Father Gleason.

"The public schools have produced nothing but a generation of thieves and blackguards," Priest Schaner.

"I would as soon administer the sacrament to a dog as to Catholics who send their children to the public schools."—Priest Walker.

"The public school system must be destroyed. It must be done by stopping Bible reading, psalm singing, and eliminating objectionable books."—Priest Phelan.

"The common school system in the United States is the worst in the world."—Manning.

"Education outside of the Catholic church is damnable here."—Pius IX.

"It is desirable, venerable brethren, that in concert with your colleagues in the Episcopate, your efforts and your zeal, guard Catholic children from frequenting schools in which their religious instruction is neglected, and open danger of spiritual loss incurred. Therefore, we desire, as has already been intimated to you by the propaganda, that in approaching Episcopal meetings you carefully discuss the measures that may best help to attain this end.

We wish you also to use your earnest efforts that the civil magistrates, who know well that nothing is more advantageous to the commonwealth and religion, should provide, by the enactment of wise laws, that the office of teaching, which is carried on at the expense of the public, including constantly the contributions of Catholics, should contain nothing that stands in the way of their conscience runs foul of their religion.—Leo XIII.

THEIR GROWTH AND STRENGTH IN AMERICA.

There are over 15,000,000 Catholics in the United States, and they are healthy voters on election day. That is wherefore in Maj. Archie Butts' visit to the pope. And Dr. Woodrow Wilson, strict old Presbyterian that he is, shows an inclination to covet that vote. The dispatch from Chicago rebating the circumstances of Gov. Wilson's suit case and personal letters being stolen natively says that the theft occurred while he was out lunching with some notable Catholic priest.

There are 15,015,569 Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1912 edition of

CHANCES OF THE DEMOCATS

Democratic Prospects Are Bright According to Our Washington Correspondent

I stand by my forecast of two months ago—that the Democracy in National Convention is going to nominate and the people of the United States elect, Champ Clark of Missouri. The work of the extra session and Clark's part in it is conspicuously creditable to him and spells victory for the Democratic party. In the language of the day, he has "made good."

There is no man in this country who more shrewdly and intelligently understands what the Democratic party is now fighting for and what it would fight for than Champ Clark. Mark you, when he is nominated by the next National Democratic Convention we are going to have the best and most effective public-speaking candidate this country ever saw. He will rally, arouse and unite the national Democracy as he has rallied, roused and made effective in solid phalanx the Democrats of the House, and just as he won over Republican aid in the House, he will win many thousands of voters who never before cast a Democratic ballot.

Another thing pleasant to think about in the event of his election is that he will carry with him a sympathetic Congress. It has happened several times that Presidents have failed to get along with Congress, largely because they had never had Congressional experience. That was the foundation of Cleveland's troubles. Champ Clark has had eighteen years of this kind of experience and no man in either party has ever enjoyed more friendships. He understands Congress and knows Congressmen. They understand and value him as a patriotic, progressive American, without a flaw of fanaticism. He comes from the common people. When Clark is elected every plowman can go home to supper cheered with the thought that he has not a better friend anywhere than the President.

This is a Democratic year. It is a peculiar fact that nearly every Republican that you meet in this, the political nerve center of the United States, and who has some reputation either as a statesman or a man of affairs, will tell you that the Republicans, so far as this year is concerned, are absolutely and hopelessly defeated. It sounds

"Kennedy" official Catholic Directory, which is authority also for the following statistics.

A year ago the Catholic population of the country was 14,618,761, while ten years ago it was 10,976,757, showing an increase of 4,028,812 for the decade. Twenty years ago Catholics numbered 8,615,185, showing that within 20 years the Catholic population has nearly doubled.

There are 171,491 Catholic priests in the United States and 13,939 Catholic Churches, of which 8,256 have resident priests, the other 4,683 being mission churches. The directory also shows that there are 14 archbishops, 20 titular archbishops, 97 bishops, two archabbots and 15 abbots in the union. Furthermore there are 83 seminaries with 6,006 students preparing for the priesthood; 219 colleges for boys and 701 academies for girls. There are 5,119 parochial schools with an attendance of 1,333,796. There are also 269 orphan asylums caring for 47,111 orphans. Including the children in parochial schools, orphan asylums, academies, colleges and other charitable institutions, the grand total of young people under Catholic care amounts to 1,540,019.

New York leads all other States in the number of Catholics with 2,778,076; Pennsylvania second with 1,616,020; Illinois third with 1,449,400; Massachusetts fourth with 1,381,212. The only Southern States given with the number of Catholics follow: Louisiana, 589; Texas, 300,018; Maryland, 260,000; and Kentucky 158,984.—Daily Mail.

very good to me as an old fashioned Democrat to hear that sort of talk coming from Republicans, who have been in authority so long and who have been leaders of their party in all the political campaigns for the last thirty years. From the outlook, I agree absolutely with their sentiments, that unless the Democrats play the infernal fool at their convention in Baltimore, they certainly will win the Presidency and the next House of Representatives and probably the next United States Senate. If they do, they will win something that has not occurred since Cleveland's last election in 1892, and then can demonstrate to the entire country the fact that the Democrats of this country who are elected as representatives of the people, can be constructive legislators in the interest of the people instead of obstructive and destructive members of Congress. It is with a profound feeling of personal misgiving, that I attempt to prognosticate anything appertaining to this campaign, but when you add two and two together and recognize the fact that Roosevelt is ripping the Republican party up the back every time he opens his mouth and that La Follette is tearing great holes in the Republican armor every time he makes a speech, it is plain to be seen that the Republican party is in a bad way and that it is gradually getting worse. A Republican said to me to-day that Roosevelt was out to destroy the Republican party and it looked very much to him as though he were going to be a very successful destroyer. It also looks that way to every man in the Capitol of this country who keeps his fingers on the pulse of politics and his ear to the ground listening to the echoes that come from the warrior. Writing this correspondence as I do and receiving the exchanges of the newspapers in the country who print it, I can come pretty near making a decent guess as to what is going on in the minds of the people. It has taken a long time for the people to arouse themselves and do something for themselves and at last they have come to the conclusion to get busy.

In all my political experience, and especially as that of a news paper correspondent at Washington, I have never seen the sentiment so thoroughly in harmony from both a Republican and a Democratic standpoint that this is a Democratic year, that the Democrats are going to sweep the country. During the last ten years I have written letters to the Democratic press retailing the rottenness of the Republican party and its sins against the common people of this country and often I have concluded with "How long, oh Lord, will the people be fooled?" My honest opinion is now, if it is worth anything to the readers of this correspondence, that the people of this country will be fooled no longer and will now see that dishonesty wins not more than honesty.

Chas. A. Edwards

THE EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE.

Tastes Like and is eaten Like Candy.

In our experience in the handling of drugs and medicines, we believe we have never had experience with any Remedy that gave such great satisfaction to our customers as do Rexall Orderlies. This Remedy is not like any other laxative or cathartic. It contains all the good features of other laxatives, but none of their faults.

Our own faith in Rexall Orderlies is so strong that we offer them to you with our own positive personal guarantee, that if they do not thoroughly satisfy you, you only need tell us and we will hand back to you every penny you paid us for them. Therefore, in trying them upon our recommendation you take no risk whatever.

Rexall Orderlies taste like and are eaten like candy. They do not gripe, cause nausea, excessive looseness, or any other annoyance. They act so easily that they may be taken at any time, day or night. They are particularly good for children, aged, or delicate persons. They are put up in convenient tablets in three sizes of packages. Prices, 10c., 25c., and 50c.

Remember, Rexall Remedies can be obtained in this community only at our store—The Rexall Store, Pickens Drug Co.